

somed freely in the spring. The blossoms were somewhat larger than those of *Viola Brittoniana* but of the same blue color and general appearance.

During the summer and fall numerous cleistogamous flowers appeared but all were completely sterile, although no trouble had been experienced in raising an abundance of seed from true *Viola Brittoniana* in this same bed. Several small plants were made from the original one by division in the spring of 1908. All of these plants lived and blossomed profusely; and in July began to throw out leafy stolons, which reached a length of more than three inches, bearing apetalous flowers like those of *V. lanceolata*. These stolons proved conclusively that the plant must be a hybrid between *Viola Brittoniana* and *V. lanceolata*. As far as known, this is the first time a hybrid between these two species or between a blue stemless violet and a white stoloniferous one has been noticed. The hybrid may be described as follows.

***Viola Brittoniana* × *lanceolata*, n. hybr.** Leaves with the color of those of *V. lanceolata*, much more lanceolate in outline, less deeply parted, and more rounded at base than those of *V. Brittoniana*; the leaves of the stolons entire, similar to but somewhat broader than those of *V. lanceolata*; petaliferous flowers differing from those of *V. Brittoniana* chiefly in their larger size: apetalous flowers numerous, on peduncles about the length of the petioles, withering early, always infertile: stolons three or more inches long, vigorous, bearing leaves and apetalous flowers: pubescence and time of flowering like that of *V. Brittoniana*.

BROOKLINE, MASSACHUSETTS.

THE BRYOPHYTES OF CONNECTICUT.¹— This is a recently issued bulletin of 203 pages. The preface and table of contents are followed by fifteen pages on the general characteristics of the bryophytes, nearly five on the history of bryology in Connecticut, nearly six on distribution according to environment, and two on economic value of bryophytes. The catalogue proper occupies 139 pages. The last 27 pages of the bulletin contain a brief summary of the distribution by orders, a bibliography, and an index to species and synonyms.

¹ The Bryophytes of Connecticut, by Alexander William Evans, Ph.D., and George Elwood Nichols, B. A. State of Connecticut, Public Document No. 47. State Geological and Natural History Survey, Bulletin No. 11. Hartford, 1908.

As might have been expected of these well known bryologists the authors have given us a valuable contribution to the list of local floras. It is considerably more than a catalogue. With its succinct account of the general characteristics of the bryophytes and its more detailed descriptions of the six orders recognized (*Marchantiales*, *Jungermanniales*, *Anthocerotales*, *Sphagnales*, *Andreaeales*, *Bryales*), as well as the numerous and excellent keys to the genera and species, it might almost be classed as a manual were it not for the fact that specific descriptions are omitted. The distribution of each species in the counties and towns of Connecticut is clearly indicated, also the known general range over the surface of the earth.

It is a pleasure to note so few things requiring adverse criticism, and these of little real importance. On page 91 the key indicates *Pogonatum* and *Polytrichum* as having mitrate calyptrae, an error which has appeared in certain other bryological publications during the last generation. After being favorably impressed with the abundance of keys to genera and species one is rather surprised suddenly to realize that there is no key to the orders and families. However, this is of less importance when one remembers that 28 of the 35 families belong to the *Bryales*, and that this order has a general key to all genera, irrespective of their groupings under the families.

Aside from *Hypnaceae* and *Dendroidaceae* the arrangement of families and genera follows the Engler and Prantl system rather closely except that *Weberaceae*, *Buxbaumiaceae*, *Georgiaceae*, and *Polytrichaceae* are placed at the end of the volume, as in Warnstorff's *Laubmoose*. Several of the Engler and Prantl generic names, e. g. *Apolozia*, *Sacogyna*, *Nowellia*, *Kantia*, *Stephanina*, *Bellincinia*, are respectively replaced in the Connecticut flora by the generally better known names of *Jungermannia*, *Geocalyx*, *Cephalozia*, *Calypogeia*, *Radula*, and *Porella*. In this connection we are glad to note that *Racomitrium* and *Elodium* have their original spelling, and that *Octodiceras*, *Ricciella*, and *Sphenolobus* are raised to generic rank.

This valuable bulletin should be in the hands of all bryologists as well as others who are interested in a model flora of this type, and there is little excuse for its not being there when the State Librarian at Hartford advertises it for the absurdly small sum of thirty cents. —
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Vol. 10, no. 120, including pages 209 to 234 and title page of vol. 10, was issued 4 January, 1909.